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FOR 1877.
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THE DIRECTORY FOR HOTHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHIEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

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NOTICE.

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By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLY,

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS-MEDICINE CHESTS REPAIRED,

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firma A. S. Watson and Co., of HONGKONG-DISPENSARY. [827]

DEATH.—On the 16th May, 1877, Octo. Post, Macau, Mr. W. H. Bell, formerly of Hongkong.

The maximum temperature at the Peak during the past week, as recorded in Saturday's Gazette, was 80.0, the minimum 50.0, and the Harbour-Master's Office, Praha West, the maximum was 90.0 and the minimum 74.5. 3.35 inches of rain fell during the week.

The largest number of European residents that have been brought together for some time, probably, assembled in the Public Gardens on Saturday evening, it having been announced that the Colony had been brought up to a state of commendable efficiency, and the island is as free from crime of a serious nature as most other places similarly circumstanced. The Chief Justice recently bore testimony to this fact when he received a pair of white gloves on the occasion of a minor session, and there is no doubt that this state of things has been largely brought about by the sternly repressive measures which Sir John Shaxide and his predecessors have adopted in dealing with violent criminals. Occasionally, however, the colony is shocked by the perpetration of a crime of exceptional atrocity.

About twelve months ago a Malay committed a murder in Lower Lascar-Row, but he was taken into custody, and handed over to the extreme penalty of the law.

On the 14th inst. a murder was committed at Aberdeen-street, the perpetrators of which are still undiscovered. It is true two men are in custody, but the case against them is only amounts to one of suspicion.

The coroner and jury into the

circumstances attending the death of the deceased man, Mansel Ray, notwithstanding

its searching nature, has only resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

Whether the police will be able to lay sufficient evidence before the Magistrate to justify the commitment of the prisoners for trial remains to be seen, but whether the men in custody or other persons are the guilty parties, it is to be hoped some clue will yet be found which will lead to the clearing up of the matter.

Seeing, however, that every source of evidence

seems already to have been thoroughly exhausted, this is very problematical.

Blame cannot fairly be attached to the police in the matter, for even in England, with the most efficient police in the world, murderers often escape detection.

Nevertheless, there are some features in connection with the case of which the authorities would do well to take note.

In the first place the beats of constables are sometimes too long, so that considerable intervals elapse between the times that the men pass by any given point.

In the second place some streets are insufficiently lighted.

One of the officers examined at the inquest drew attention to this fact, and although the coroner told him his remarks were not pertinent

to the inquiry, they are very pertinent indeed to the general question of the security of life and property in the colony.

The rate-payers feel that they are pretty well taxed here, but the lighting of the town of Victoria is certainly one of the last matters in which a cheapskate policy should be pursued.

The economy is to be practised by the Government let it commence in other quarters where there is some real need for it.

Another matter to which attention may be directed is that the police is the character of the men who are taken into the force.

The places of the men who were specially selected and brought out from home for service as constables, when their time is up, are often supplied by discharged sailors and loafers about the colony, altogether unfitted to occupy a place of trust.

Only a few days ago a constable was convicted of robbing a man, and convictions against constables for different offences have been

more numerous than ought to be the case.

The general body of the police maintain the character they have earned of being a reliable and efficient class of men, but there is an element in it which requires weeding out, and whose entrance into the force ought in future to be carefully guarded against.

The salaries of the constables enable them, with prudence,

to live well, and their wages are to be

adequate for their support.

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs has stated in Parliament that the paper relating to the Gravener Mission was a forward state, and would be laid upon the table as soon as possible.

The place of the men who were

constables, and the reasons for their

selection, are to be

inquired into.

The prosecutor denied that he had dropped

anything, or had been searching the ground for

anything.

Wong Achien, a street constable, said that after the prosecutor had been sent to get his box which he had taken from him, he had run away, and had not been seen since by the prosecutor.

The prosecutor said that he was only getting \$8 per month. There were no Europeans about when he was rabbed.

The prosecutor said he had some witnesses to prove that the prosecutor seized him by mistake.

Wong Choy Hing, an umbrella maker, was charged with robbing a constable, and was

accused of being a thief.

The constable said that he had been

robbed of his tobacco and a

watch.

The prosecutor denied that he had dropped

anything, or had been searching the ground for

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better methods, but the time cannot be far distant when the bulk of cotton will be in short supply provided that the present rate of consumption continues. The care and attention was formerly impossible. It must be remembered that the slave system repelled and degraded free labour; its malign effect was never more truly expressed than by Henry A. Wise of Virginia, who said, "The progress of the land and the white must skin the negroes." But all this has passed, and the professor of a South Carolina college who was sent out of the country to teach the negroes, was not sorry to see his education was denied to him.

"This is not what South Carolina wants—she needs me," is now engaged in providing that valuable commodity, being at the head of one of the large works established since the war for converting the phosphatic rocks that underlie her coast lands into the material that her exhausted soil so much required.

With local self-government restored, and the country now controlled by the urgent condition for their labour, it cannot now be doubted that the fertile soil and the mild climate of the South will soon attract to other portions as large an immigration as is now pouring into Texas; and a more dense population grows up and carries with it the other evils of a large and populous community. The negroes, who have been so much required, will do, there can be no doubt, of the continued increase of the cotton crop.

A TURKISH GENERAL.

Colonel Martin (the Army and Navy Gazette says) furnishes us with a sketch of Nadjib Pasha, now forty years of age, who was head of Abdul Kerim's staff during the war with Servia, and who is certainly destined to play an important part in the affairs of his country. Nadjib Pasha has the look and manners of a soldier, and is a good officer, and in fact, he was educated in the military school at Brusa, which has turned out several celebrities and statesmen—spent some years in France, England, and Italy. On his return to Constantinople he married a French lady—Nadjib Pasha is exceedingly liberal in his views, and Colonel Martin calls him a Voltaire in a fez; he is gifted with an amount of vivacity and activity not usual in a Turk during the war in Herzegovina he was serving.

THE FEMALE COSTUME IN TURKEY.

A police order recently issued in Constantinople on the subject of ladies' dresses is quoted at length, and, as it is asserted, word is quoted by some of the Paris papers. After referring to the fact that certain Turkish ladies are fond of their dresses, and that in general in garments entitled to the established usages and rules, the order goes on to specify more particularly the offensive articles of clothing: "The *farzids*, which ought to be of a sombre uniform colour, are dyed with the most bright and varied hues. The *gash-maks*, instead of being made of thick stuff, are of the lightest gauze. Meanwhile the feet of the undignified ladies, instead of being shod with black and simple yellow slippers, are impregnated in ridiculous and uncomfortable boots in the French fashion." In order to put a speedy stop to these irrevocable habits, a number of maestresses or detectives have been selected, who are to exercise a careful watch over the public streets and bazaars. Whenever a lady clad in one of the illegal costumes is seen by one of the police going to or from a bazaar, she is to be arrested, and the principal places of resort, to which she is found to have resorted, her name and address. If the lady is alone, he is to track her to her residence and there ascertain these particulars. It does not appear that for the first offence any punishment is provided, but the fair culprit's friends are to be advised not to allow her to go out without the regulation costume." Shall we add that he who dares to give up his wife to her originally illegal costume, she will then be subjected to a fine. Now that this regulation is in force, the condition of the Turkish lady may not impudently be compared to that of the Oxford or Cambridge undergraduate. Neither of them can go out in peace unless clad in the ortho-gas, or, in other words, unless dressed in accordance with his or her walks in dress, and with his "Name and college, and all that while the other will trip along in fear of a missus, with his "Name and address, maiden?"—Globe.

An extraordinary discovery was recently made at Burragong, New South Wales. A family owning a house and 100 acres of land, wished some time ago to dispose of the property, but found they could obtain no bid for it, as the title deeds were mislaid, and supposed to be irrecoverably lost. They continued to hold it for some time, and at last, in despair, included it in a sale of real estate, and put it out of a sale, well packed, and used exclusively almost by the departed male parent of the family. This chair, as we learn from the local paper, was bought by one of the sons, who, getting into difficulties, gave a bill of sale over the entire lot of his effects. Subsequently the mortgagee foreclosed, and sold off the chair, to which a servant girl had taken fancy, bought it for £100, and sold it for £200. This was the secret of the girl's wealth, and she was delighted to find the chair in its twin; when she and her husband had discovered it in her trunk, not only the missing debts, but a will of £900 in notes and gold, and various valuable trinkets. The bill was so dumb-founded that he appeared to have suffered a stroke, but it is certain that Mary Ann took possession of her inheritance, and she humbly handed over to her master and mistress, whose joy can well be imagined.

A letter from Erzerum in the *Hambury Correspondent* describes the Turkish military positions in Asia Minor. The Russo-Turkish frontier says the writer, is about 400 versts long. The first line of defence of the Turks, however, which is the outer line, is in reality behind the frontier. It extends from the impregnable harbour of Batum on the Black Sea, the river Aras, to Ardahan, on the left bank of the river Kars, thence the line of defence proceeds southward to Kars, after which it turns round, following the frontier to Bayazid. "This line may be compared to that of the Danube in Bulgaria, only that in the north it is not so strong, and the country is more broken, and the passes are more numerous." The troops which occupied the first line of defence, consisted at the beginning of this war of 50,000 men, a third of whom were stationed at Kars, and the rest at Batum, Ardahan, Bayazid, and the villages between these towns. The second line of defence passes through Trebizond, Erzerum, and Van, but the troops destined to protect it are not so numerous. The troops in Erzerum, in fact, that might be rapidly directed against the advancing Russians in case they should break through the first line. This second corps consists of only about 40,000 men, as it is considered necessary to keep a distinct corps at Bagdad, consisting chiefly of recruits from Kurdistan and Mesopotamia, to defend that town against a sudden attack by the Persians, who have assumed a very menacing attitude in that quarter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from first page.)

REPORTE.

The British steamship *Norse* reports left Swatow on 23rd June, and had light S.W. winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Coromus* reports left Hongkong on 2nd June, and had light winds and fine weather all the passage.

The Chinese steamship *Phoenix* reports left Bangkok on 20th June, and had light S.W. winds and fine weather.

The Chinese steamship *Phoenix* reports left Bangkok on 21st June, and had light winds and fine weather all the passage.

The Chinese steamship *Phoenix* reports left Bangkok on 22nd June, and had light winds and fine weather all the passage.

The French steamship *Amphitrite* reports left Marsella on 20th May, and had light S.W. winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Coromus* reports left Hongkong on 2nd June, and had light winds and fine weather all the passage.

The Chinese steamship *Phoenix* reports left Bangkok on 23rd June, and had the first variable winds, and Southern breezes and hazy, uncertain weather till off Amoy; then Northern winds for twenty-four hours; after that light Southerly winds and calms to port.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EX-CARGO.

For steamship *Amazone*, for Coalfield and London—

For *Continent* 124 hales Silk, 390 hales Coconuts, 11 hales Wasps Silk, 14 cases Silk, 250 half-chests Tea, 1,000 boxes Tea, 500 packages Tea, 477 packages Sandalwood. For London— 1,484 half-chests Tea, 3,691 boxes Tea, and 143 packages Sandalwood.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank Bill, 4 months' sight, £118 to £114. Bank Bill, 4 months' sight, £10 to £9.10. Bank Bill, 6 months' sight, £104. Credits, 6 months' sight, £1. Documentary Bills, 6 months' sight, £1.10.

ON BOMBAY—Bank, sight, 202. Bank, sight, 202.

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, sight, 202.

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, sight, 74. Private, 30 days' sight, 70.

SHIRES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—37 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—2700 per cent.

China Traction Company's Shares—\$240 per share.

China Insurance Company—\$240 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$170 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$150 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—224 per cent, and Macao Steamboat Company's Shares—7 months' discount.

Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Shares—7 months' discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$62 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£100,000, £1.10.

SALES ON JUNE 23RD, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Wenchi—Silks at \$0.80 by Kwong Sung

Tar to travelling traders.

Shihli—10 bags at \$11.20, by Kwong Sung

Tar to travelling traders.

Shingang—200 pieces, at \$4.65, by Yue Wo Loong to travelling traders.

Black Dates—30 bags, at \$3.17, by Yue Wo Loong to travelling traders.

Red Dates—50 bags, at \$4.30, by Yue Wo Loong to travelling traders.

Dried Lily Flower—10 bags, at \$15.10, by Yue Wo Loong to travelling traders.

Potato Flours—10 bags, at £1.50, by Yue Wo Loong to travelling traders.

White Bird's Nests—1 case, at \$1,530, by Yue Wo Loong to travelling traders.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Meteor. Forecast & Co's Register)

June 23rd.

BAROMETER—9.4 in.

TERMOMETER—10.4 in.

TERMOMETER—11.1 in.

TERMOMETER—11.5 in.

TERMOMETER—11.8 in.

TERMOMETER—12.0 in.

TERMOMETER—12.2 in.

TERMOMETER—12.4 in.

TERMOMETER—12.6 in.

TERMOMETER—12.8 in.

TERMOMETER—13.0 in.

TERMOMETER—13.2 in.

TERMOMETER—13.4 in.

TERMOMETER—13.6 in.

TERMOMETER—13.8 in.

TERMOMETER—14.0 in.

TERMOMETER—14.2 in.

TERMOMETER—14.4 in.

TERMOMETER—14.6 in.

TERMOMETER—14.8 in.

TERMOMETER—15.0 in.

TERMOMETER—15.2 in.

TERMOMETER—15.4 in.

TERMOMETER—15.6 in.

TERMOMETER—15.8 in.

TERMOMETER—16.0 in.

TERMOMETER—16.2 in.

TERMOMETER—16.4 in.

TERMOMETER—16.6 in.

TERMOMETER—16.8 in.

TERMOMETER—17.0 in.

TERMOMETER—17.2 in.

TERMOMETER—17.4 in.

TERMOMETER—17.6 in.

TERMOMETER—17.8 in.

TERMOMETER—18.0 in.

TERMOMETER—18.2 in.

TERMOMETER—18.4 in.

TERMOMETER—18.6 in.

TERMOMETER—18.8 in.

TERMOMETER—19.0 in.

TERMOMETER—19.2 in.

TERMOMETER—19.4 in.

TERMOMETER—19.6 in.

TERMOMETER—19.8 in.

TERMOMETER—20.0 in.

TERMOMETER—20.2 in.

TERMOMETER—20.4 in.

TERMOMETER—20.6 in.

TERMOMETER—20.8 in.

TERMOMETER—21.0 in.

TERMOMETER—21.2 in.

TERMOMETER—21.4 in.

TERMOMETER—21.6 in.

TERMOMETER—21.8 in.

TERMOMETER—22.0 in.

TERMOMETER—22.2 in.

TERMOMETER—22.4 in.

TERMOMETER—22.6 in.

TERMOMETER—22.8 in.

TERMOMETER—23.0 in.

TERMOMETER—23.2 in.

TERMOMETER—23.4 in.

TERMOMETER—23.6 in.

TERMOMETER—23.8 in.

TERMOMETER—24.0 in.

TERMOMETER—24.2 in.

TERMOMETER—24.4 in.

TERMOMETER—24.6 in.

TERMOMETER—24.8 in.

TERMOMETER—25.0 in.

TERMOMETER—25.2 in.

TERMOMETER—25.4 in.

TERMOMETER—25.6 in.

TERMOMETER—25.8 in.

TERMOMETER—26.0 in.

TERMOMETER—26.2 in.

TERMOMETER—26.4 in.

TERMOMETER—26.6 in.

TERMOMETER—26.8 in.

TERMOMETER—27.0 in.

EXTRACTS.

MONACO.

It can be no news, even to those who are not habitual residents of the "Almancy de Génie," that Monaco is a highly contemptible principality, and that its sovereign may, to most intents and purposes, be regarded as a French *pour rire*, a burlesque potentate, as generally absurd, in fact, as the boys' Casino; and the petitioners justify their action by asserting that the toleration of a public gaming-table in a neighbouring State independent of police control alike on the part of France and Italy not only demoralises the Monegasques but a source of infinite moral injury and of considerable financial loss to Nice herself. The Niçois allege that the Russian Princesses who, in their suzerainty, was a perpetual source of trouble in the Alpine provinces, and to complicate them by the grant in fee simple of landed estates for the deprivation of their native sovereignty. In like manner, it suited Prince Bismarck in 1866 and 1870, still closer to clip the claws of the trumpery Landgraves and Dukes whom Heinrich Heine had qualified some years previously as "sticking like toads to the soles of the German traveller's boots." How Lichtenstein escaped by the edge of accidents in this general reorganisation, and how that microscopic chitzy still nester in the immunity bird of diadem in her corner between Austria and German territory, are still a matter for jesting among Continental statesmen and diplomats. Liechtenstein is, moreover, a wholly harmless little insect; as are, indeed, the Republiques of San Marino and the Ville d'Andorre, or that quasi-mythical "Republic of Jones" which some American travellers declare to be yet extant somewhere in the south-west. The Jonesians strictly declining to acknowledge the bond of a federal union with the States. Politically, Monaco is to the full as innocuous a "Power" as any of the small fiefs of territories that we have referred to, and at the first blush criticism is not called upon to bestow more than a smile on the droll statistics concerning the administration of the principality just published in the

M. Blanc and everything that is his, and are at present channelling with unusual vigour for the disestablishment of the municipality. A petition has been lying for signature in the principal shore of Nice, entreating the French Chamber to take immediate measures for the abrogation of M. Blanc's Casino; and the petitioners justify their action by asserting that the toleration of a public gaming-table in a neighbouring State independent of police control alike on the part of France and Italy not only demoralises the Monegasques but a source of infinite moral injury and of considerable financial loss to Nice herself. The Niçois allege that the Russian Princesses who, in their suzerainty, was a perpetual source of trouble in the Alpine provinces, and to complicate them by the grant in fee simple of landed estates for the deprivation of their native sovereignty. In like manner, it suited Prince Bismarck in 1866 and 1870, still closer to clip the claws of the trumpery Landgraves and Dukes whom Heinrich Heine had qualified some years previously as "sticking like toads to the soles of the German traveller's boots." How Lichtenstein escaped by the edge of accidents in this general reorganisation, and how that microscopic chitzy still nester in the immunity bird of diadem in her corner between Austria and German territory, are still a matter for jesting among Continental statesmen and diplomats. Liechtenstein is, moreover, a wholly harmless little insect; as are, indeed, the Republiques of San Marino and the Ville d'Andorre, or that quasi-mythical "Republic of Jones" which some American travellers declare to be yet extant somewhere in the south-west. The Jonesians strictly declining to acknowledge the bond of a federal union with the States. Politically, Monaco is to the full as innocuous a "Power" as any of the small fiefs of territories that we have referred to, and at the first blush criticism is not called upon to bestow more than a smile on the droll statistics concerning the administration of the principality just published in the

Yon see huge box that runs up to the sky,
So ruggedly grand and sublime, Tom!
A staircase of steep, you think, would defy
The cat's the moonstone to climb, Tom!
But, 'tis all a delusion—just wily survey
With your eyes, and then take it awhar, Tom;
And you'll find what they say, that you can't find away,
If it's a frown of cowardice cast, Tom!

For this, &c.

The worst of all words in the language is—
But, for whatever you purpose or plan, Tom;
This work monstrosity comes in to out
The shins that make you a man, Tom!

This noble to dare, but not pleasant at all
A hon to meet, where you face, Tom;
It may suit you to ride, but a rider may fall;
So you sit and you rot in your chair, Tom!

For this, &c.

Some people's devotion delights in this notice
Of heaven, that when got there, Tom;
We'll have nothing to do but to float in the blue,
And pipe a peal-tune in the air, Tom!

If 'tis so in the sky, we shall know by and by,
But on earth 'tis much otherwise, now, Tom!

Where the hawks we fly bring a keener delight
Than the laurels we wear on the brow, Tom!

For this, &c.

The end of all living is simply to live,
As what Aristotle would say, Tom;
And form the fancies by labour to give
Is to him the most excellent way, Tom!

A moth in the sunbeam may flutter an hour,
To flutter in all that can, Tom!

But to fashion great thoughts into deeds in the dower
Gel gave to high-reasoning man, Tom!

For this, &c.

If you shrink from no danger where valour avails,
There's nothing can stand in your way, Tom;
You may start, like old Lincoln, a splitter of walls,
And be king of the people some day, Tom.

The Romans were lords of the sea and the land,
And what was the reason of that, Tom?

At the word or command, they marched on sword in
hand,

And they laid all their enclo'd, Tom!

For this, &c.

My sermon is done—still rejoice in the toils
That the travel of life may afford, Tom!

Put foot after foot; never number the miles;

You will know when you come to the end, Tom!

Fear God; every atom takes at His call;

For the world is no tops of sand, Tom;

Link hangs upon link; and 'tis profit to all

That each march at the word of command, Tom!

For this, &c.

A CHAPTER ON EYES.

The eyes have a great deal worse directly after the evening hours are lighted, and after rising in the morning. At these times they need to become used to the change of light by degrees, and it is very injurious to use them in reading, sewing or writing, or in any thing which requires close attention, until they have become accustomed to the various lights of the morning and the evening. Warm water—quite warm water—is very much better for them than cold water. Never use any thing else if you can help yourself, and when your eyes feel strained and overworked, take a cup of very hot water, and apply it with a handkerchief or a sponge, and see for yourselves how soothing and beneficial are its effects. It is very essential also to use the weakest or highest numbered glasses when disting' vision at a distance, first before to fall.

Dr. Williams, in his valuable little book entitled "Diseases of the Eye," says that when the symptoms of loss of adaptive power begin to be felt, the eye should be aided by convex glasses of sufficient power to compensate for the deficiency; otherwise they are fatigued by futile efforts and yet more serious disability may result. It is useless to postpone glasses in the hope that the necessity for resorting to them may be overcome. But many persons make a great mistake in procuring glasses of too strong a magnifying tendency, and thus accustom their eyes to it, and when they fall still more as old age advances, are forced to adopt those of still greater power. By doing this they weaken their vision too much, while they should do all in their power to strengthen it. As soon as a blurr comes before the eyes, or they begin to ache or feel badly, put the sewing, book or pen directly down, and rest the eyes for at least fifteen minutes or half an hour. This is an imperative duty if you desire to keep your eyesight, and it is almost, if not quite, as important to you as your tongue, and much more so than your ears.

The sight in thousands of eyes has been sacrificed by over work, for the power of sight is easily injured when the physical system is prostrated by illness, and many mothers have done their eyes serious injury by endeavouring to read, write, or sew when recovering from confinement. They know that many stitches need attending to in the family clothing, and with weak heads and eyes, they undertake to do a little mending, which may prove disastrous to them. We deligh in well-mended apparel, but do let me be in your mothers' hot to try your eyes with charming stockings, shirts, etc., while you are still prostrated on a bed or couch, or kept a prisoner in a rocking-chair.

Reading while lying down will always weary and injure the eyes, and is frequently a very serious cause of weak eyes.

Near-sightedness is common among young children, and many parents are unwilling that they should wear glasses on account of their youth; yet it is a great loss to them to go on, year after year, without ever obtaining a distinct clear view of any thing which is not close before their eyes. They lose the beauty of a distant landscape, and are deprived from much enjoyment, and it is far better to allow them to use glasses at ten years old, than to wait until old age comes on, before they can avail themselves of the privileges of the far-sighted.

Aching eyes are far more common than they were twenty years ago, and for the benefit of the many who suffer from them, I give a recipe which has been of the greatest service to me, and which cannot injure any one, it simply applied to the outer lids of the eyes, and allowed to penetrate.

Two ounces of camphor water, four grains of morsoline, and as much powdered horn as will dissolve in the water. Apply to the eyes half a dozen times a day, by pouring a little of it into the palm of the hand, and dipping the eyes into it, or wetting a fine linen cloth and laying it over the eyes. Label the bottle "Poison," on account of the morphine.—*Country Gentleman.*

A SONG FOR THE ROAD, AND A RULE FOR THE LIFE.

(Read by Professor Black, on Wednesday, 11th April, at the刹度 of his Senior Class.)

A song for the road, and a rule for your life,
Rescue from aasty old man, Tom!

Fate God, and manhood, and make war to the knife,
What the enemy crooked your plan, Tom;

For this is a song! thus fool it apace,

There are dangers enough in your track, Tom;
Still keep a sharp lookout, and show a bold face,

Or the fool will be soon on your back, Tom!

For this is true wisdom, I wish you to know,

Sail close to the wind when you track, Tom!

We live, while we live, by the pluck that we show,

And if we don't stand, we must flee from the fo,

And fall with a stab in the back, Tom!

You see on high box that runs up to the sky,

So ruggedly grand and sublime, Tom!

A staircase of steep, you think, would defy

The cat's the moonstone to climb, Tom!

But, 'tis all a delusion—just wily survey

With your eyes, and then take it awhar, Tom;

And you'll find what they say, that you can't find away,

If it's a frown of cowardice cast, Tom!

For this, &c.

The worst of all words in the language is—
But, for whatever you purpose or plan, Tom;

This work monstrosity comes in to out

The shins that make you a man, Tom!

This noble to dare, but not pleasant at all
A hon to meet, where you face, Tom;

It may suit you to ride, but a rider may fall;

So you sit and you rot in your chair, Tom!

For this, &c.

Some people's devotion delights in this notice
Of heaven, that when got there, Tom;

We'll have nothing to do but to float in the blue,
And pipe a peal-tune in the air, Tom!

If 'tis so in the sky, we shall know by and by,
But on earth 'tis much otherwise, now, Tom!

Where the hawks we fly bring a keener delight
Than the laurels we wear on the brow, Tom!

For this, &c.

The end of all living is simply to live,
As what Aristotle would say, Tom;

And form the fancies by labour to give
Is to him the most excellent way, Tom!

A moth in the sunbeam may flutter an hour,
To flutter in all that can, Tom!

But to fashion great thoughts into deeds in the dower
Gel gave to high-reasoning man, Tom!

For this, &c.

If you shrink from no danger where valour avails,
There's nothing can stand in your way, Tom;

You may start, like old Lincoln, a splitter of walls,

And be king of the people some day, Tom.

The Romans were lords of the sea and the land,

And what was the reason of that, Tom?

At the word or command, they marched on sword in
hand,

And they laid all their enclo'd, Tom!

For this, &c.

My sermon is done—still rejoice in the toils
That the travel of life may afford, Tom!

Put foot after foot; never number the miles;

You will know when you come to the end, Tom!

Fear God; every atom takes at His call;

For the world is no tops of sand, Tom;

Link hangs upon link; and 'tis profit to all

That each march at the word of command, Tom!

For this, &c.

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Citizens' News on 23rd June, 1877.

Woolen Goods.

Blankets, 1 lb. per pair, 1.00

Blankets, 6 lbs. per pair, 3.00

Blankets, 10 lbs. per pair, 5.00

Blankets, 10 lbs. per pair,